

## THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TITTON, - - - EDITOR.

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Wednesday, - - - April 15, 1891.

How do you like the new constitution?

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned.

GEN. SIMMONS died at Washington, yesterday morning.

P. T. BURMAN, the great showman, is dead.

He leaves behind him \$500,000 and is supposed to have expended \$3,000,000 in advertising.

Mrs. H. S. HALE, incumbent, is a candidate for reelection to the office of State Treasurer.

He claims that by his management, the State has been saved \$4,832 the past year, consisting of interest on deposits in bank.

KINCAID ACQUITTED.

The jury in the case of the United States vs. John Charles Kincaid for the killing of Ex-Congressman Tanbar in Washington City, was out only an hour, and took two ballots.

The first eleven for acquittal and one for manslaughter; the second was twelve for acquittal.

The District Attorney, in summing up the case, said that he thought Kincaid guilty of manslaughter, or of shooting in sudden heat and passion.

He acknowledged that Tanbar had repeatedly threatened Kincaid's life, but did not think he really meant to kill him.

He said that Tanbar did not act in a manner calculated to excite the trouble between him and Kincaid.

It is strange that a sensible man like Tanbar should have time and again threatened the life of a man, who he did or did not mean to carry his threats into execution.

The pulling and jerking of Kincaid by the ear and lapel, and approbation epithets, the day of the shooting, were liable to get him into serious trouble, regardless of previous remarks.

CONGRESSMAN WILLSON'S PREFERENCE.

The Louisville Times reporter interviewed the Hon. H. H. Willson, a Republican Congressman from this State, as to the best man the Republicans could put forward for Governor.

He named several good men but expressed a decided preference for our fellow-townsmen as the best and most available man in the State.

He hereafter gave his answer to the question, "Who do you favor for the nomination?"

"My sincere opinion is that the best man the Republicans could nominate is the Hon. Curtis F. Burman.

If he could be induced to accept, the nomination should certainly be tendered to him.

He has long stood high in all classes, and his name in the Constitutional Convention would be certain to gain him a hundred of votes.

The new Constitution is certain to put quite a figure in the race.

The sentiment seems to be against the paper prepared. Mr. Burman has insisted on the old Constitution without the slavery clause and with an open check added.

This is just what the people want, and Mr. Burman's able advocacy of this would tend greatly to the increase of the Republican vote. I favor Mr. Burman for no personal motive, as I am under no personal obligation to him, but simply and solely because I believe him to be by far the best man for the nomination."

JERRY SIMMONS SAYS THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE IS OPPOSED TO THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

Jerry Simmons was asked the question: "What are the objects of the Alliance so far as the Empire State is concerned?"

"Colonel Folk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, has decided to begin the organization in New York State on the 23rd day of April. He will send into the State 30 or 40 organizers, who will go to every county and with many many work among the farmers there. Previous to that the order will place itself on the best basis possible in Pennsylvania."

"On the 10th of May will there not be a meeting of the Knights of Labor and other organizations, including perhaps delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, in Cincinnati?"

"Yes."

"Will not the great question at issue be as to whether a ticket supported by the agricultural and industrial organizations of the country should not be nominated in 1892?"

"Yes."

"Are the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance in thorough sympathy with the third party movement?"

"Not at all."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean to say that President Folk of the National Farmers' Alliance and Mr. McConnell, chairman of the National Executive committee and editor of the Economist, the organ of the Alliance, oppose the gathering at Cincinnati, on the ground that a great responsibility rests on the organization as regards political action."

"What, so far as you know, is the general feeling of the order in regard to the nomination of a Presidential candidate in 1892?"

"I am convinced that no such nomination will be made by the Farmers' Alliance."

"Have the leaders of either of the great political parties taken overtures to the Alliance looking to a combination whereby the demands of the farmers can be recognized in National legislation, providing the combination should prove successful at the polls?"

"Both of the great political parties are very anxious to find out what the Alliance demands."

THE FARM AND THE BILLION.

The Billion-Dollar Republicans are claiming as an excuse for their reckless appropriations that they appropriate for the benefit of agriculture.

Their "benefit of agriculture" is \$1,441,400 more than the preceding Congress.

A million and a half is a small matter in a Billion-Dollar total, but they are as far from the truth as usual.

The way they appropriated money "for the benefit of agriculture" was to charge agriculture with the expense of the Signal Service Bureau, heretofore charged to the War Department.

Transferring this item of expense from the war account and tax it against the agriculture, they say to the farmers: "See what we have done for you."

This item of liberality to the farm amounted to \$888,750. Then they created fifty-five new offices for Republican politicians, whose salaries of \$4,800 were charged to agriculture.

They also raised the salaries of seven other Republicans

and charged it to the account of agriculture.

These charges of Signal Service and increased salaries make a total of \$946,555.50.

Out of the remaining \$474,640 the sum of \$225,000 was for agricultural experiment stations under the act of March 7, 1887, passed by the Forty-ninth Congress before the Billion-Dollar Congress was elected.

So the hand is apparent here as everywhere in Republican pretences of benefiting agriculture.

After raising the salaries of their political friends; after creating new offices for other political friends; after taking a large item of War Department expense against agriculture, the men who levy taxes on everything, the farmer, who by restricting trade, depresses the price of everything he sells, desire him to see what their benevolent and paternal Government is doing for him—when all he gets out of it at best, after Republicanism has put a mortgage on his farm, is a few garden seeds that rarely sprout and an occasional copy of a weary, stale, flat and unprofitable Government report.

Increasing offices charged to agriculture increases the tax on the farm.

As the High Tax Republicans believe that the highest possible taxation means the highest possible prosperity, perhaps there is a grain of sincerity in their pretence that they are making agriculture more prosperous by giving more Republicans office at its expense and piling up more taxes on the farm.—St. Louis Republic.

PIRENE RACE.

Rules Governing Kentucky's Homing Flights.

The first race is to be from Lexington, Ky., to Covington and vicinity, and down the river to the mouth of the Kentucky, to be held on the 1st of May, 1891.

Two races are to be from Somerset, Ky., to Covington, Ky., and vicinity, down the river, to be held on the 1st of May, 1891.

Two races are to be from Lexington, Ky., to the mouth of the Kentucky, to be held on the 1st of May, 1891.

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can never more than partially animate the bosom of the designer, because nature has given him the same inspiration for his own native land.

Very truly, your friend,

SAM'L M. DUNCAN.

ABUSES OF RAILROAD POWER.

Gen. Clay Applauds the Work of the Constitutional Convention and Welcomes the Unshaking of Those Who Would Cry Down the New Instrument.

(Lexington Leader.)

The United States Supreme Court, with that ability and patriotism which has made it the impregnable castle of American liberty, is fast establishing on the eternal basis of law those inalienable rights which I have claimed in these pages.

1. The right of "Eminent Domain" over the highways rests forever in the sovereign power—the people.

The Cherokee Nation, Appellant, vs. The Georgia State, Appellee.

No. 64—May 13, 1890.

2. The claim made by me that the National railway management could "reduce to justice" the State railways.

John A. Brimmer, vs. William Robinson.

No. 1,154—January 19, 1891.

In this case it was decided that the State of Virginia could not discriminate against interstate railway management by her agents, the State railways.

3. And now we have the decision of the Supreme Court that State railways can not discriminate against shippers in the States, or to outside points as far as the road goes.

No. 53—October Term, 1890.

The Covington Stock Yards Company vs. Chase W. Keith and Edward W. Wilson.

(Appeal from the U. S. C. of the District of Kentucky.)

(March 2, 1891.)

Mr. Justice Harlan (again) delivered the opinion of the court.

Here the Kentucky Central Railway ("rebekers") made a contract with the Covington Stock Yards Live Stock Company ("combines") to furnish at their own expense the usual yards, etc., for the reception and forwarding of live stock, and to pay further fifty cents (.50) to the railway for each car-load of stock delivered or forwarded. In consideration of which service the railway rovers agreed to give to the combine (C. S. Y.) the monopoly of the trade in that city, and to charge all other shippers not less than \$5 (five dollars) per car load of live stock more than they charged said ("trust") company.

In the meantime, this company—within 1 hour of the expiration of the stamp in Madison county as "rebekers" and "rebekers," and who in the name of "progress and civilization, and development Kentucky resources"—the robber cry, by which the parasite lawyers of Madison county took \$500,000 from this county, being one dollar of every fourteen of the whole property of Madison county, being paid to the "rebekers," went into the hands of the usual receiver. Hence this suit and official exposure of these criminal conspirators against the property and liberty of the people.

4. The court decided that this contract was unconscionable, illegal and void. That such discrimination of freight charges could be made to the prejudice of other shippers, and that the railway receiver was, as the temporary representative of that company, bound to place facilities of entrance and exit at reason and consideration, and not as soon as the people can get the case of long and short-haul before the United States Supreme Court, they are bound to decide that Congress has no power to build or run roads rests upon "the general welfare," every shipper must have equal rights. And further, that if any discrimination between the long and short hauls is made, it is necessary to transportation, it should be on the side of short haul, and the corporations, speculators, capitalists, and combines use the long haul. For no principle of political and judicial justice is better settled in this Republic than that government should not discriminate between the weak, in a state of nature and advanced civilization, the strong can take care of themselves.

5. Let the national government return her eminent domain over all the ways of commerce, including telegraphs, express, cable, and run them for the benefit of the people.

6. This can be best done by the new Department of Commerce.

(b) By this department we could kill in an hour all the trusts, combines and swindles and robberies which constitute the parasites of these robbers, under several names engaged in transportation.

(c) We could thus settle all the great issues which now disturb the country.

(d) It would solve the question of tariff and free trade. Of subsidies to transportation by sea and land.

(e) It would break down the sectional divisions of North and South, East and West, and consolidate our Union by a common interest stronger than iron-clad ships or standing armies, and make civil war heretofore impossible.

(f) It would prevent the strikes of the employees of the transportation companies, which only are dangerous to the public peace.

(g) It would replace the necessity of taxes upon foreign imports the delisting internal revenue system. For the charges upon freight, passengers and all that, would be the greatest, cheapest and most suitable system of taxation ever invented in the history of nations, and solve the great question, tax upon incomes and grade of rates upon excessive accumulation of land and money in the hands of the few against the many, which now is bound to be the greatest injury of our times.

8. The Constitutional Convention of Kentucky has done a grand work—they have stood with heroic courage in defense of the liberties of mankind. Their names will stand forever immortal in the history of the human race. Their

"indication" is the inspiration of the nation of our times, when the highest intellects and the truest, noblest sentiments mark the children of God.

The tyrants who have stolen into the places of power, the traitors who have sold our liberties, have in hot haste declared war upon the new Constitution and its principles of self-government and the people's right. We accept with all our hearts the challenge.

CAMERON MARCELLES CLAY, White Hall, Ky., March, 28, 1891.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Hon. Meyer Weil, ex-Mayor of Paducah died in that city last Monday morning.

J. W. Miller, the express messenger who was crippled in the L. & N wreck last week near London, died Saturday.

Two travellers, ignorant of the Government dam at Beattyville, were floating down the river in a log boat, were carried over it and one of them was drowned.

District Attorney Jolly, on behalf of the United States Government, brought suit in the Federal Court Friday against Sneed & Co., of Louisville, for \$5,000.

Sneed & Co. are charged with bringing to this country five men, said to be excellent stock mechanics, in violation of the statute prohibiting the importation of alien labor.

It was generally known by "the boys" that the Democratic State convention, the spring meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club and the music festival begin on the same day, May 13.

Over the latter attraction the average local politician or horseman will not lose much sleep, but when it comes to seeing either a Governor or a President or a Derby won, they'll want to be on hand near about—Louisville Post.

A special census count by races of the population of California, published by the Census Bureau at Washington, shows that, as a whole, the Chinese population has decreased by 3,451 since 1880, but that there has been concentration in certain counties, notably San Francisco, where the number is larger by 4,125 than in 1880.

The total Chinese population of the State is placed at 71,681, against 75,132 in 1880.

The election at which the present Constitution of Kentucky was submitted to the people continued two days, May 7 and 8, 1890. One hundred and one counties